SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1980.

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Total for the week ...

Advertising Rates.

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Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 3d page, per line 1.50

Bending Notices, with "Adv.," 1st or 2d page, per

In Sunday edition same rates as above.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE WEEKLY SUN will be found a useful auxiliary by all who are earnestly working for the reform of the National Government. Throughout the Pre-Idential canvass of 1880 Tax Sun will give its readers a full, clear, and honest report of events and opinions. Re-Heving that the evils which have so long beset the country can be cured only by a change of the party in power, it will support for President and Vice-President, Ilancoca and Esquism, the nominees of the National Republican Democracy. It will also support such candidates in the Congress districts as may give the best promise of keep ing the National Legislature out of the grip of fraud, bri-bery, and corruption, and in the control of common sense

To all these who sympathize with our purpose, we com mend the circulation of The Weekly Scz.

In order that they may most efficiently cooperate with

s. we will send The Weekly Scz to clubs, or single sub-

eribers, post paid, for twenty-five cents till the Raise clubs in every school district.
Five dollars will pay for twenty subscriptions for the

THE SUN, New York City.

Gen. Garfield's Credit Mobilier Record. From his Own Secon Testineny before the Poland Committee Jan. 14, 1873.

I never owned, received, or agreed to receive may stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

From Judge Poland's Report, Feb. 18, 1973—Garfield's Testimony

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent, and also received the sixty per cent, each dividend, which together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of \$329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield then mderstood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for

From the Nest Fork Times, Feb. 19, 1873. Mesers. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing Sgure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affai Is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of testimony.

From the New York Times, Feb. 20, 1873. The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret. The source of its profits was very well known at the ume Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which wa to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock wa

not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains. Some of them have indulged in testimony with referance to the matter which has been contradicted. The committee distinctly rejects the testimony of several of the members. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue. Dist untrue testimony given under oath is marully, & not legally,

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punish ment all who took Credit Mobiller stock from Oaker

James A. Garfield of Ohio had ten shares; never paid s dollar; received \$329, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames to himself.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 19, 1873.

Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men be trayed the trust of the people, deceived their constitu ents, and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the trans action to be disgraceful.

From the New York Tribune, Fab. 20, 1873. fr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offence. If he is to be expelled for bribery, On men who were brided should go with him.

Gen. Garfield's De Golyer Record.

HE DECLARES THAT HE MADE AN ARGUMENT BEFORE THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

From his Speech at Warren, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1874. Mr. Parsons came to me and said he had an important case; he had worked a good while on it, but was called away. He must leave. He did not want to lose his feewas likely to lose it unless the work was completed. He asked me if I would argue the case for him; if I would examine into the merits of this pavement and make a statement of it before the Board.

From the Same Speech at Warren.

The question was, if the people want the wood pave ment and are determined to have it, which pavement shall we give them, the best, or not the best! Now I have before me here, what I had when I made the argument, certifitates from Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, and all the other cities where the payement was laid, that it stood better than any wood pavement that had ever been laid. From the Same Speech.

A committee of investigation went over the whole ground of this business in Washington, Mr. Parsons went before that committee and told them all he knew about this pavement; told them what he knew of its morits and sold them he and I argued that case.

GEN, GARPIELD SWEARS THAT HE ARGUED THE CASE BEFORE THE BOARD.

From his Testimony before an Investigating Committee of Con

grees, in February, 1879. Mr. Nickerson-I understand you to say, Mr. Garfield. that you prepared a brief after Mr. Parsons went away. and that you filed it with the Board of Public Works. Is there such a brief on fliet

Mr. Garfield-My impression is that I filed it, though I am not certain. I know that I stated to the Board of Public Works the points of the case.

The Chairman-You did make an argument? Mr. Garfield-I made a careful study of the case, and I

stated the points to the members of the Board.

Mr. Nickerson-Did you ever meet the Board collected together as a Board, and make any statement or argument on the subject!

Mr. Garfield-1 don't know whether the members of the Board were all there or not

Mr. Nickerson-Did you at any time appear before the Board and make any argument whatever !

Gen. Garfield-I do not remember that I did; but I did speak to Gov. Shepherd on the subject, giving my opinion in its favor. THE TRUTH ABOUT GARFIELD'S "ARGUMENT."

From Alexander R. Shepherd's Testimony before the Same Con-Q .- You say, speaking of the influence of Parsons,

"That was followed by frequent pressures by Mr. Parsons, and Gen. Garfield spoke to me about it once." Is that your best recollection now, that that was all that was done by Mr. Garffeld!

Mr. Shepherd-That was all that he ever did. He never spoke to me but once on the subject.

WHY PARSONS WAS EMPLOYED TO EMPLOY GAR-

From Benjamin E. Nicherson's Testimony before the Incestigating I was the owner of the tronizing process. I was to one was employed with the assurance to me by Chittenden that he ans able to reach the man who rould secure the rentract.

AND WHY GARFIELD WAS EMPLOYED.

From a Letter to De Golver and McCelland from their does George B. Chittenden, May 30, 1872. The influence of Gen. Garfield has been secured by preterday, last wight, and to-day's labors. He houts the purse strings of the United States: is Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and the strongest man in Omgress. I am hardly realise that we have Gen. Garneld with us. It is rare success and very gratifying, as all the appropriations of the District must come through him.

REPUBLICAN OPINION OF THE TRANSACTION. From the Independent, July 30, 1874.

The testimony taken in the investigation of the Distric of Columbia Francis abows that Mr. Garfield received \$5,000 for his aid in getting through a paving centract accepted by the District Government. A Mr. Parsons, a notorious jobber, made an argument for the paving com pany, and then got Mr. Garfield to make a further argument and to use his personal influence in its favor. O course Mr. Garfield's argument was successful. How could it be otherwise! He was Chairman of the Com mittee on Appropriations. Every cent of money voted to the District had to come through him. Shepherd could not refuse him anything he asked, and Mr. Garfield knew it when he asked and received for his services s fee which would have been grossly extravagant but for his official position.

GEN, GARPTELD DENGUNCED BY HIS CONSTITU-ENTS FOR TAKING THE DE GOLYER BRIDE. Resolution adopted by the Republican Concention at Warren, Olivo,

Sept. 7, 1870.

We further arraign and charge him with corrupt orthory in selling his official influence as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for \$5,000 to the De Colyer Pavement Ring to sid them in securing a contract from the Board of Public Works of the District of Colum-bia, selling his inducence to aid said Ring in imposing upon the people of said district a pavement which is almost worthless, at a price three times its cost, as sworn to by one of the contractors; selling his influence to aid said Ring in procuring a contract to procure which it corruptly paid \$97.000 "for influence;" selling his influence in a matter that involved no question of law, upon the shallow pretext that he was acting as a lawyer; selling his influence in a manner so palpable and clear as to be so found and declared by an impartial and competent court upon an issue solemnly tried.

The Truth Precisely.

Garfield's nomination means the endorsement and approval in the most positive and offensive manner possible of the Presidential fraud of 1876-7. He had more to do with it than any other man, and was the only man who ocoupled toward it a double relation. After the election Garfield went to New Orleans by request of Gen. Grant, without authority of law as a partisan. He went there to assist his party in making up a case, and after his return to Washington, of all his associates he was the only man who took his seat upon the Electoral Commission. By every sentiment of fair play he should have been excluded from the jury box. By his own sworn statement of what he did in New Orleans, Garfield had charge of the returns from West Feliciana Parish. In one of the inner rooms of Packard's Custom House he did his work, examined the affidavits, and when they were not sufficiently full, he prepared or had prepared additional interrogatories to bring them within the rules adopted by the Returning Board. The testimony, so received by Garfield, went back to the Returning Board, and the result was that West Feliciana with its Democratic majority was thrown out. In Washington, Garfield's vote was that Congress could not go behind the returns thus made. As agent for his party he helped to make returns by manipulating the evidence; and as juryman for the nation he held such evidence as conclusive and binding.

THOMAS A. HENDRICES.

The Silent Man Speaks.

Gen. Grant has written a letter announcing his purpose to engage actively in the campaign. The Republicans must not be beaten now, he says, and four years hence there will be only two parties in the country. What two parties?

Why, undoubtedly, as he believes and hopes, the imperial party and the anti-

imperial party. At the head of the Imperial party Gen. GRANT expects to be himself. If Gen. HAN-COCK is elected now, he knows very well the imperial party would never again have any

We trust the silent man's speech in his own behalf will be in vain.

Higher Prices for Productive Western

The census of 1880 will show an increase of about twenty-five per cent. in our population for the ten years last past. The next decade, owing to the practical exhaustion of our public lands fit for agriculture, will probably witness a decline in the percentage of the increase of our population.

Parms.

The results of the experiment in agriculture along the 100th meridian in Kansas plainly indicate that the western limit of settlement has been reached. If the increase in population in the next decade should prove to be ten millions, giving two millions of new voters, long before the ten years are past every foot of public land fit for agriculture in the United States will have

been settled on. The price of land in this country has been kept low by the vacant lands in the Western States and Territories, that could be acquired for a few cents per acre, paid in Land Office fees. The low price paid for farming lands in the most favored portions of the West originated in the fact that the owners of the farms secured them from the Government for a few dollars, and, when they sold their farms, the knowledge that they could go further West and homestead lands they thought equally productive, influenced the selling price. The outcome of the harvests for the two years last past has shown that this can no longer be done. The time when lands in the Mississippi valley, where the rainfall is sufficient to produce crops with some degree of certainty, can be bought for ten or twelve dollars per acre is rapidly drawing to a close. The prices that have been paid for well-improved farms in regions where the roads are completed, the streams bridged, the school houses paid for, where the taxation is low and will be lower. and where the sinking fund almost equals the bonded indebtment of the counties have been absurdly low. It can confidently be expected that the next decade will witness an unprecedented increase in the value of the productive a gricultural lands of the Mississippi valley.

The value of the Western farm mortgages offered for sale in the Eastern markets has been sharply questioned. Frequently these securities have been savagely and justly attacked. But for the fact of the near exhaustion of the public lands, there would be great danger of the holders of these mortgages losing money. If the mortgagees are compelled to foreclose, and the owner of a non-taxable interest-bearing mortgage finds himself the owner of a taxable Western farm, there is but little danger of an ultimate loss of money, unless the farm is so far west as to be in the Arid Belt. The probronize the pavement and have a royalty. My interest | ductive farms on which mortgages are fore-

the face of the mortgage and the accumu-

lated taxes before the next census is taken. That the present owners of many of the mortgaged farms, who are also encumbered with the chattel mortgages so common in the West, will be able to work out of their financial difficulties before the mortgages fall due, is highly improbable. The rise in the value of farming lands will not be speedy enough to assist the mortgagors, but it will save the mortgagees from ultimate loss. Many hundreds of thousands of dollars have been invested in mortgages on farms that lie in the Arid Belt. This money is lost The mortgages are not worth the paper they are printed on.

Judge Plack on Garfield.

The picture which dodge BLACK is said to have drawn of GARFIELD : moral character. in an interview published in the Philadelphia Press, is a very remarkable one. He appears to be acquainted with two CARFIELDS having the same Christian names, one of them very good and one of them very bad, one of them an estimable private citizen and one of them a most disreputable politician. The first one never took bribes, never swore falsely, and never helped forward an election fraud; while the second one was a Credit Mobilierist, a corrupt Congressman, an alder and abettor of the Louisiana forgeries, and one of the infamous eight on the Electoral Commission who gave those for-

geries the force and effect of law and of fact. Judge BLACK also states that the GAR-PIELD whom he knows privately is an outand-out free-trader, and is in his heart as good a Democrat as the Judge himself; while the other GARFIELD is a prohibitory tariff map, and a thoroughgoing Republican partisan, who long since gave the "key of his conscience to his party."

We say there must be two men of this name, for it is manifestly impossible for two such opposite characters to exist in the same person. Judge Black, however, seems to think otherwise, and to have made up his mind that a man may be honest in some relations when he is a secondrel in others; that the "hands" which take bribes in Congress may be considered "clean" outside. and the man who lies under oath may yet be deemed a very respectable citizen.

But if Judge Brack does not draw at bribery and perjury the line of distinctionand we emphatically deny that there is any such distinction-between public and private morals, where will he draw it? It is however, with the public character of JAMES A. GARFIELD that both he and we are required to deal in this canvass, and of him we understand Judge Black to affirm, upon the strength of a long and intimate acquaintance, that there is no crime he would not commit, and scarcely any that he has not committed, to serve the party that serves

Peasant Proprietors in Ireland.

While Mr. PARNELL's opponents have been proving by abstract reasons the congenital infitness of the Irish farmer to become a landowner, an experiment has been going on whose results do not by any means bear out their statement. It appears that some 5,000 tenants have, within the past few years. availed themselves of the right to purchase their holdings, sold under the provisions of the Church Disendowment act. The number of new proprietors thus created will appear relatively considerable when we call to mind that the whole soil of Ireland was previously owned by 19,547 persons, and there is no doubt that the process of converting the occupier into an owner might be greatly furthered by the Government without any harsh or revolutionary legislation. Let us look at the actual workings of this experiment, and then note the means by which

the application of the same principle might be signally extended. Under the Irish Church act the Commissioners appointed to dispose of the landed property belonging to the Church were instructed to give the occupying tenants the preference of purchase at a fair market or as individuals, for they have a profound value. They were further empowered to assist purchasers by leaving three-fourths of the purchase money on mortgage at four per cent., repayable by installments, including principal and interest, in a period of thirty-two years. As we have said, some five thousand tenants of globe lands-or two-thirds of the whole number-seized the opportunity to become proprietors. Whether they have profited by the change has sometimes been disputed, but the question is now settled in the affirmative by Mr. J. H. TUKE, who gives an account in the Nineteenth Century of a visit to many of these newly acquired farms. Mr. Tuke demonstrates that in every instance where a tenant was able to advance from his own savings the one-quarter of the purchase money required by law, he has greatly bettered his condition, entering on a career of thrift and improvement which presents a striking contrast to the wretched situation of his tenant neighbors. He proves, too, that the possession of land had already begun to produce moral effects analogous to those observed in France, and which have heretofore been hastily assume i to be incompatible with the Irish character. On the one hand, these small proprietors had acquired with their new responsibilities a conservative temper, and evinced an aversion to political agitation. On the other hand, they showed themselves hostile to early marriages, and opposed to anything that would tend to a subdivision of their properties. Indeed, there seemed to be a widespread impression among them, derived from personal experience, that twenty acres was the smallest amount of land adequate for the support of one family. As to the improvement of the soil under the impulse of proprietorship in the way of reclaiming, manuring, fencing, and ditching, the data collected by Mr. TUKE are of a most impressive character. These auspicious results were confined, however, as we have said, to those cases where the farmer had been able to meet the first payment from his own resources, and thus to make a fair start. Where he was compelled to borrow this money from the local usurers at a high rate of interest, his position was not much, if at all, ameliorated. Yet even in such instances the farmers exhibited a great deal of satisfaction in the sense of ownership, and expressed a confidence that but for the bad crops of three successive years they would have been able to repay most of the money loaned. On the whole, it was the conclusion of this observer, who took the trouble to study the actual workings of the experiment, that a sale of land to tenants on somewhat more favorable terms-exacting, that is to say, only a fifth or sixth of the purchase money in advance-

tically solve the Irish problem. If now we glance at the measures by which the successful working of the Church Land act might be applied to a wider area, we shall find that these involve no sacrifice of accepted principles, and no considerable difficulty. It is merely necessary to amend the GLADSTONE Land act, which provides for the disposition of encumbered estates, in it was worth \$60,000 or \$70,000, at least, and Mr. Fur. | closed, will probably sell for much more than | so as to permit tenants to acquire title with

greater facility. How large an amount of land might thus be brought into the hands of peasant proprietors can be judged from the fact that the property sold under this law during the few years it has been in operation was valued at \$30,000,000, and comprised no less than 12,000 distinct holdings. Instead of 12,000, however, only 600 tenants have become owners, the striking contrast here exhibited to the purchases under the Church act being explained by the difference in the terms of sale. In the first place, the tenant was obliged to pay down, not one-fourth, but one-third, of the purchase money, and there were stipulations against mortgaging, allenating, and subletting, which hindered the prospective purchaser from borrowing money on such property. Moreover, the Church Commissioners took pains to favor the tenants, selling their lands in lots to suit purchasers and reducing the expenses of transfer to a minimum. All proceedings under the GLADSTONE Land act, on the other hand, were conducted in the interest of the landlords, the properties being sold in as large lots as possible, and the expenses of passing title averaging as much as eleven per cent., and in some cases reaching twenty and thirty per cent., on the purchase money. It is clear that the defects of the purchase clauses in this law are entirely remediable. It is proposed, for instance, that only onefifth of the purchase money shall be demanded in advance, and that the Government shall allow the residue to remain on mortgage for an extended term at a low rate of interest, say two and a half per cent. It is further insisted by Mr. BRIGHT that a register or record of titles should be kept in the office of the Land Commission, so that a farm may be transferred with little delay and at a trifling cost. It is understood that all these amendments of the Land set are considered by the Government, and will be

recommended by Mr. FORSTER. It is not merely the encumbered estates subject to sale under the law named which, without injury to any class or individual. might contribute to maintain a body of peasant proprietors. There would be no confiscation in compelling the London companies, as Mr. BRIGHT once proposed, to sell their Irish estates. The way has been prepared for such a measure by a return moved for by Mr. SHAW-LEFEVRE of all the lands held in mortmain in Ireland. It appears that if the Government would merely purchase the estates of absentee corporations, lands to the annual value of \$1,000,000 would be immediately available for sale to the tenants.

No doubt such measures would be reckoned palliatives rather than remedies, when compared with the sweeping course advocated by Mr. PARNELL. That gentleman proposes to solve the Irish difficulty by the compulsory expropriation of all landlords. so as to create a nation of peasant owners in a day. But the steps above indicated have the merit of being entirely feasible, and, if carried into effect, would at least do something toward the curing of agrarian discontent, and the laying of a solid basis of presperity for Ireland.

Creedmoor. The eighth annual fall prize meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held this week at Creedmoor. In a pecuniary point of view it may have been unfortunate for the success of these annual meetings that representative American small-bore marksmanship has always triumphed over English, Irish, Scotch, Australian, and Canadian rivalry. No nation is less ready than the British to take part in public contests of athletic skill merely in order to complete a match or to gratify public interest without strong expectations of winning. It is years, therefore, since the autumn meetings at Creedmoor have been able to offer the public a really international contest, such as used to fill the grounds with spectators. The range has been avoided with comical terror by foreign riflemen, whether as teams brethren. Happily, Mr. Hype's recent blundering private match with Sir H. HAL-FORD is likely to prove balt enough to bring a British team to Creedmoor next year. despite the summer's international victory

at Dollymount. But this lack of foreign competition, with the abandonment even of the farce of shooting a "walk-over" match for the Palma, as the emblem of long range championship, has led to the development of a class of home matches of incomparably greater public importance. These are the matches, individual and team, arranged chiefly or exclusively for the marksmen of the army and the militia. These contests have at length come to be the characteristic feature of the autumn gathering at Creedmoor; they make it essentially a military meeting; they attract the spectators; and, despite the fact that in the week's programme there is absolutely no new feature, nothing but the familiar routine of successive events, yet these prospective displays of the relative and the absolute prowess of the National Guard and the army give the meeting a vivid

public interest. Of course there are miscellaneous matches in the week's shooting also of great interest There were sixteen matches on the original programme, and three have since been add-Among the noteworthy individual matches are the Champion's, at 200, 600, and 1,000 yards, and the Wimbledon Cup, of thirty shots, at 1,000 yards. This cup was presented by the National Association of Great Britain, and has been won in successive years by Messrs. Fulton, Allen, SELPH. HYDE, and LAIRD. Two interesting team matches are the Short Range and the Inter-State Long Range, the latter won in past years successively by teams of four from New York, Massachusetts, and New Jersey.

But far surpassing these general matches are the twelve for mflitary rifles alone, all but one open only to military men, and requiring at least a part of the shooting to be from military positions. Three of these military matches are of special interest-the individual Military Championship, open to both the regular and the militia forces; the International Military team match, for the HILTON trophy, open to teams of twelve regular and militia, and also to foreign military teams; finally, the Inter-State Militia match for teams of twelve, for the Soldier of Marathon trophy.

The contest for these and the other military matches will bring together this week picked military teams from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, and individual marksmen from more distant would have most favorable results, and, if States, while three teams representing the carried out on a large scale, would practhree military divisions in the regular army, long ago assembled at Creedmoor. About sixty teams and nearly four times that number of individual marksmen have entered for the various matches. And the actual competition is only the least of the advantages of Creedmoor. For months past both the army and the National Guard of the various States have been practising with a view to this annual meeting. Both the regular and the militia troops now go

through prolonged and careful instruction and practice in rifle shooting such as a dozen years ago were never dreamed of. The increase in the efficiency of our military forces thus obtained is due to Creedmoor.

How are the Different Sections of the . Country to Stand ?

How are the different sections of this country to stand relatively to each other? Are they to stand on a footing of equality, or is the South always to be treated as inferior to the North and West?

It is made a ground of objection to the election of Gen. HANCOCK that the South will be solid in his support. Now, if this sentiment is to prevail; if it is enough to make the North opposed to anything that the South is in favor of it, then sectionalism is to continue and prevail forever.

Can a country exist permanently in such condition, in a state of perpetual distrust and contention?

Can we expect the South to love and chersh a Union in which they are permanently treated as inferiors and enemies?

If there is ever to be a reconciliation, when is it to be brought about, and how? Can the North and South go on harmoniously while the principle is publicly proclaimed that whatever the South proposes the North must disapprove and oppose?

MARSHALL O. ROBERTS died at Saratoga resterday morning. Suddenly stricken down in the fulness of life, and before age had dimmed the brightness of his faculties, he leaves behind him a vast array of friends who will mourn his untimely demise with the sincerest sorrow. His large heart, his liberal hand, his untiring public spirit, his ready sympathy with each benevolent and progressive impulse, his

spontaneous kindness, and his intuitive judgment will be sadly missed by many who had learned how to prize them at their worth. His death is, indeed, a public misfortune, and life and nature seem less rich for this deplorable event. And so, true friend, generous spirit, manly heart, farewell !

Few horse races had been looked for of ate with so much eagerness as the meeting of the most famous two-year olds in the country at Sheepshead Bay during the past week. But when it came off, on a track made heavy with the rain, and with Barrett, Spinaway, Crickmore, and Hindoo withdrawn, the pent-up exsectation mostly escaped as by a safety valve And yet, such is the excellent supply of year olds this year that a good race was had with a dead heat between Brambaletta and Bonnie Lizzie for first place. Perhaps an extra day may yet bring together more of the crack two-year olds, according to the original pro gramme.

The September moon, now in its first quarter, is the Harvest Moon of the farmers At the end of this week it will be nearly full, and will rise for several nights in succession very nearly at the time of sunset. Thus its light appears to lengthen out the day, and so it favors the late laborers in the fields. As the harvests in this country fall in July and August the full moon in those months is sometime erroneously called the Harvest Moon; but the only true Harvest Moon is that of September Near the autumnal equinox the plane of the moon's orbit makes so slight an angle with the eastern horizon that her daily advance eastward in her path causes comparatively little differ ence in the time of her rising. This occurs on both sides of the equinox, and so there are every year two full moons that for several nights together rise at nearly the same time The second of these, which comes a month later than the Harvest Moon, is called the Hunter's Moon.

The Seaham mine disaster has followed hard after that of the Risca colliery, in which upward of sixscore men perished, while at the beginning of the year came the Lysett colliery disaster, with its 70 victims. It was just two years ago yesterday that the awful Ebbro Vale catastrophe occurred, when 263 miners were killed; and in that same fatal year of reluctance to come here again to grace the 1878 occurred the Haydock colliery slaughter invariable triumphs of their American with 232 victims, and the Bolton colliery with 44. Even these had been surpassed two years before, by the Oaks colliery explosion, when 361 men perished. Despite thes repeated slaughters, there is never a scarcity of en ready and eager to follow the perilous business of coal mining.

Canal-mule literature, which has flour ished so much this summer, has just received fresh contribution from the agents of Mr BERGH, who report the arrest of Capt. JEFFER son Baker of the canal boat Tiger, for cruelty to his motive power. One mule had a sor seventeen inches by seven on the off side, and another sore eight inches by six on the nigh shoulder; the other mule had a sore eleven by five on the nigh shoulder, and one eight by five on the off shoulder, the bone being bare and the flesh putrid. The very name Tiger indicates the ferocity of this ship and of her commander who was fined \$20 by Judge FEATHERSTON AUGH of Schenectady-for it was on the water of the Erie that the Tiger had its late. The cruel Captain paid his fine, and his machinery was nut into a barn for medical treatment. This incident furnishes a variation from the current pictures of canal life painted by the campaign biographers of Gen. GARFIELD.

One of the most interesting observations made by astronomers of late years, and of which explanation has been sought, is the fact tha the shadows of Jupiter's satellites, projected on the disk of the planet during transit, were elliptical, and that this happened, as a rule nly when Jupiter was near quadrature, and the shadow, therefore, seen obliquely. Recent investigations of this phenomenon would appear to show that the shadow falls on cumulus clouds, which give rise to the markings on the planet's disk, these clouds being dark and, therefore, invisible wherever the shadow falls but in full sunshine scattering the light in all directions. The shadow will thus present ex actly the same appearance as a cylindrical bole which sends no light to the eye, but allows ligh from the bright clouds forming its boundary to pass, and such a hole, when viewed obliquely, will appear the more elliptical the greater its depth. From estimates made of the ellipticity on different occasions, a depth of atnosphere of from three thousand to nine thousand miles has been deduced, a result which is regarded as according well with the small density of Juniter as a whole,

Mr. Adams on the Democratic Candidates. A Letter Mindirected, and but New Received.

John McKenn, Elseuret Cooper, and other Gentlemen Democratic Organization of the City and County of New York: QUINCY, Aug. 6, 1880. GENTLEMEN: On my return from an excur-

tion in western New York I find yours of the 15th of July, doing me the honor to invite me to address a general meeting of the Democracy of the city of New York, assembled for the purpose of ratifying the nominations made by them for the highest offices under the Government of the Union during the approaching term.

tionable, and I only hope that, if they should prove to be ratified by the voice of the people, they will not be again frittered away by fraud. I have no more to say.

These nominations appear to me unexcep-

Very truly yours. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

The narrow escape which the Cathedral

struction by lightning, and the unusual frejuency of thunder storms in various parts of Europe, are attracting attention. During the summer the British isles have suffered seversly, and the hall, which often accompanies electrical disturbances, has played sad havon with the kitchen gardens in the neighb of London, and with the glass under which the rarer kinds of flowers, fruits, and vegetables are grown. From all parts of France come re ports of extraordinary disturbances, and earthquakes have been remarkably frequent during the present year. Unfortunately the damages have not been confined to the vegetable kingdom. An electrician who has published a book on electric storms and the best methods of averting their dangers gives ome figures showing the loss of life caused by lightning in European Russia. During the first half of the last decade 1,452 men and 818 vomen were killed, and 4,092 conflagration look place. In Prussia, from 1869 to 1877, 1,004 deaths by lightning occurred. In Austria, dur ing a period of eight years, 1,700 lives were lost, and 40,000 fires were caused. The French have suffered less from the "bolts from heaven," for in the last ten years only 880 have been killed by lightning, of whom 243 werwomen. The English returns are incomplete, but it is estimated that on an average 100 Eng lishmen are killed every year by lightning The almost total neglect of the lightning rods in England is remarkable. This carelessness seems the more reprehensible when the words of Fuller, the church his rian, are called to mind. In 1665 he wrote There was scarce a great abbey in England which at last was not burned down by lightning from Heaven." Yet at the present time St. Paul's alone, of all the public edifices in the United Kingdom, is thoroughly protected. Many of the lofty spires of the cathedrals have noteon ductors at all, and not one of them is safe. Sev eral parts of Windsor Castle, which from its exposed situation is particularly liable to be struck, are unprovided with lightning rods.

The British Association held their annual meeting at Swanses, under the Presidency of Prof. Ramsay, the eminent geologist. His address to the assembled savants dealt wholly with his favorite science. Treating of the origin of our planet, he advanced no new theory on the subject, but brought forward many aren. ments to prove that the earth was at one time in a purely gaseous state, and afterward in fluid condition, attended by intense heat. Consolidation followed the cooling process, and, as the cooling was not uniform, the irregularities in the earth's surface were formed. It is con solatory to learn that, although this cooling process is still going on, it is not progressing rapidly enough to cause us any inconvenience Prof. Ramsay said that "these hypothetica events took place so long before authentic geological history, as written in the rocks, began that the earliest of the physical events to which he drew the society's attention were, to all hu man apprehension of time, so enormously re moved from these early assumed cosmical phe nomena that they appear to have been of com paratively quite modern occurrence."

The Professor insists that volcanoes wer never more active than at present, and that the glacial periods through which our globe ha passed have not only been very frequent, but of much earlier occurrence than is usually supposed.

The members of the association did not confine their attention wholly to science, but tool their recreation in the intervals between the lectures by visiting the many points of interes in the vicinity of Swansea. A trip to the Mumbles, a point of rocks at the entrance of Swansea Bay, was a favorite excursion. Past the Mumbles stretches the coast of Gower, a little promontory running out into the Bristo Channel, and curious from the history of its in habitants. They are a light-haired blue avec race, totally different from the Weish and from the inhabitants of Devonshire, who are sep arated from them only by a few miles of tumbling salt water. They speak a language of their own, and do not mix with the surrounding population, marrying and intermarrying among themselves, without paying any atten tion to the prohibited degrees of consanguinity Nevertheless, they are a healthy people, and being very industrious and frugal, are well of in this world's goods. It is supposed they were originally a party of Flemings, who came across about the year 1100, to work the mineral deposits in which the neighborhood abounds, and their ships being destroyed by a storm, had perforce to stay.

In spite of the favorable reports from the grouse on the Scottish moors, no large bags have been made. The statements which appeared in the London papers as to the pros pects of extraordinary sport emanated from those who had shooting to let. Many places from which the most glowing accounts were sent have not a feather on them, and have no had for years past. In Ireland, too, the birds are scarce and as wild as hawks. Partridges are plenty, and the pheasant preserves have been well stocked by hatching the eggs under barn-door hens. In France, game and small birds have nearly disappeared, thanks to the not hunting of the natives, whose love of sport is not great enough to prevent them from netting all the birds they can in order to supply the Paris markets. It is said that one of these poachers captured 1,200 partridges and 800 quails in a single night.

If the French authorities do not pay much

attention to the preservation of game, they make up for it by the care they take of the more practical avocation of breeding horses. At La Pin, in Normandy, there is a very extensive Louis XIV., and here are kept 250 sires of various breeds, mostly of Anglo-Norman stock. Normandy has always been, and is now, famour for its horses, and nearly all the best carriage horses in Paris come from that province. A large but carefully concealed trade has lately sprung up with England. The establishment at Le Pin covers 3,500 acres, and includes a training ground and racecourse. Among the thoroughbred sires the best known are Blinkhoolie, who carried Mr. Chaplin's colors to the front in England: Claudius, who won many races for Mr. Crawford; Mr. Lefevre's Eole II., and the Count de Lagrange's Camembert. In the spring these 250 stallions are sent through the country and are placed at the disposal o breeders for small fees. There are more than wenty other of these establishments scattered throughout France, but none of them is so ex ensive or so well managed as Le Pin.

The Emperor of Austria started on Aug. 26 on a month's journey through Galicia. He will visit the city of Olmutz and attend the autumn manœuvres, which are to take place in Galicia and which will last for ten days. The Archduke Albert is to command the manouvring forces, and the Prince Imperial, Bodolph, is to stand by his father's side during the evolutions The expenses of entertainments of this kind are as extravagant in Austria as they are in Russia. The household suite of the Emperor comprises 170 men and over 300 horses for saddle and carriage use. All the European powers have sent officers of high rank to attend the manœuvres, and to follow Francis Joseph throughout his travels.

The funeral of Mile. Anna Say, daughter of Léon Say, the President of the Senate took place recently in Paris. It was attended by a representative of President Grevy, Gambetta the diplomatic corps. and nearly all the prominent men of the day. A painful scene disturbed the funeral cortege on its journey to the cemetery. Gambetta was walking side by side with M. Say when a woman rushed out from the crowd of spectators, and, throwing herself at Gambetta's feet, cried: "Pardon! Grace! I m very unhappy!" She was quickly removed. and the evening papers were full of all sorts of stories as to who she was. The next day, however, it was announced that she was a poor shopkeeper who, on the point of bankruptcy, had taken this ill-timed method of asking pecuplary assistance of M. Gambetta.

The Parisians have been lionizing the Siamese Ambassadors, whose splendid garments thing."

have caused a sensation among the crowds that surround their hotel in the Place de l'Opéra. The official costume is described as being a melange of European military uniforms. Their of Nôtre Dame in Paris recently had from deundress costume is of the ordinary kind, and they are content to eat the food provided by the Grand Hotel, with the exception of one dish, which is cooked expressly for them, and consists of boiled fish rather copiously flavored with garlie and onions. They have brought with them a tea service of gold of curious workmanship, representing different Stamese birds, The Orientals make the best use of their time, and are regular attendants at the Hippodrome

and Opera. The Municipal Council of Paris has passed a vote in favor of a new theatrical enterprise, to be installed probably in the old Galté Theatre, and to be called the "Theatre de Paris," The object of the scheme is to provide a popular home for the French drama and to encourage young dramatists; but it is not likely that is will ever be carried out, as the expense of run-ning a theatre such as the Galté is about 5,000 france a day. The theatre itself will not hold that number unless the prices of admission are raised considerably higher than they have heretofore been, and that would at once do away with the popular part of the plan. The only possible mode in which funds can be provided is to persuade the Minister "des Beaux Arts" to grant the theatre Government assistance. The State already subsidizes more theatres than the economists think necessary, and it is not at all likely o increase its burdens in that direction. "Les Nuits du Boulevard" is running at the Théâtre des Nations, and one of the scenes represents a petit souper at Bignon's. That great restaurateur considered it decidedly not comme il faut that any supper to which his name was attached should be a mimic one-as he wrote to the director of the theatre-a course of paper chickens, empty lobster shells, or ices made of cot-When you sup at Bignon's you sup well," he said, "and I shall have the pleasure, as long as the 'Nuits du Boulevard' runs of sending every night a real supper from my own kitchen, served by my own waiters." A new prophet has been creating some stir in

St. Petersburg by his predictions. He is a wellto-do manufacturer named Issajeff, and he gave out that he had been sent from heaven to foretell the second coming of Christ, preparatory to the last judgment. Up to a short time ago this prophet managed to couch his vaticinations in language vague enough to have emanated from the oracles of old. His followers soon perceived that his utterances were slightly non-committal, and at last forced him to be a little more intelligible. He accordingly fixed upon the 15th of last month as the day on which the end would come, Unlike most of the other prophets who have foretold the date of the destruction of the globe, Issajeff, to show his belief in the accuracy of his knowledge of heavenly secrets, sold his manufactory, and, in fact, everything he had, and distributed the proceeds among the poor. His disciples followed his example, and on the appointed day stripped themselves nearly naked to await the sound of Gabriel's trumpet. As, for some unexplained reason that fanfare did not take place, Issajeff and his crazy followers are now begging their bread from door to door, and receive but little sympathy from their impoverished families.

The dull season in Germany is this year onlivened by a renewal of the crusade against the lews. The Westphillische Merkur, one of the leading organs of the Ultramontane party, has published a petition to Prince Bismarck which, after dilating in strong terms upon the injury caused by the Jews not only to the national prosperity but to "the culture and religion of the German people," calls upon the Chancellos for logislative measures to repress this growing evil. The measures proposed are of a striking nature, restricting the immigration of Jews, and excluding them from the civil and nilitary service. This is not all. The Chancellor is invited to tax as heavily as possible those branches of industry by means of which "Jews, and others infected with Jewish views, are enabled to plunder the German people." In looking at German statistics, the "branches of industry" that would be immediately affected by such an ordinance are banks and newspapers. Now, it is well known that Prince Bismarck is rather tenderly inclined toward newspapers conducted by Jews, which form a large majority in northern Germany. and that a good portion of the famous "reptile fund" has found its way into the pockets of Semitic journalists.

Active preparations are going on in Cologne for the reception of the Emperor of Germany and the whole court on the 15th of October, for the official opening of the Cologne cathedral. The day is appointed as a posthumous compli-Frederick William IV., the anniversary of whose birthday falls on that day, and who laid the foundation stone of the new portion of the building in 1842. However, there will be one serious hitch in the festivities, for conspiguous by his absence will be the Right Rev. Paulus Melchers, Archbishop of Cologne, who for many years has been suspended from his office for violation of

A California Farm.

From the St. Louis Republican

Prom the St. Louis Republican.

A former citizen of Missouri, Dr. Hugh J., Glenn, has now a farm of 65.000 acres is Colusa County, California, in the Sacramento Valley, 45.000 of which are in wheat. The yield is 25 bushels in favorable seasons. Of this year's erop Dr. Glenn says, although he has on hand 350,000 sacks, each holding 140 pounds, he thinks they will not hold his wheat. He has his own machine and blacksmith shape, burng, turning, and planing machines, burze-saws, &c. He manufactures his own wagons, separators, headers, harrows, and nearly all the machinery and implements used.

He has employed 50 men in seeding and 150 in harvest, 200 head of horses and nules, 55 grain-headers and other wagons, 150 sets of harness, 12 twelve-foot headers, 5 sulky hay rakes, 22 eight-mule cultivators, 4 Gem seed mowers, 8 Buckeys drills, 8 mowers, 1 forty-eight-inch separator, 36 feet long and 135 feet high, with a capacity of 10 bushels per minute 1 forty-inch separator, 36 feet long 12 forty-feet elevators for self-feeder, 1 steam barley or feed mill, 2 twenty-horse-power engines. The forty-eight-inch separator threshed on Aug. 8, 1879, 5,778 bushels of wheat in one day. The working force to run the separator is 60 men, 8 headers, 22 header wagons, 100 horses and mules. The average run of the machine is 3,000 sacks, containing 2% bushels cach, per day. The utmost capacity of the machine is 3,000 sacks, containing 2% bushels cach, per day. The there was the minutes from the time the header begins in the grain the wheat is in the sacks.

The Private Detective.

It is very well known that the "private detective" in New York finds playing the say his most profitable occupation. Many a man has been known mean enough to employ these ereatures to dog the steps of his wile or to keep watch on his house, which women degrade themselves by hims them to follow their of his wife or to keep watch on his house, women degrade themselves by hirring them to hisbands. The detectives do business as his own account as well and, if they can make any discovery by which the reputation or demonstrated and a man or women of means might been blackman their victim under a threat of expoyears ago a respectable young man sistant cashler in a city bank. He had money of his own and foolishly frequented house. A private detective discovered this manded money of him as the price of keeping. The young man, who had never then missing the properties of the standard play, but the detective grew so experiment that his victimatific them to take money from the bank to The defalcation was discovered, and, although the properties of the sake of his family, the young abroad and died soon after the exposure.

The Bleycle in Court.

From the St. James's Gazette. A case of much importance to bicycle riders came before the Shurrditch County Louis a few days ago. It arose from a collision between two birsches. The plaints are duly decedant a lad about to years old, for If that the defendant was ruling on the wrong sales of road when the collision occurred, and was the refer sity of negligence. The defendant pleaded 'minant', and upon that ground the Judge non-sales the main of the property of the part of the pa

The Language of Polite Society.

From the London World It is really time we had a revised edition of the "Polite Letter Writer." At least now here a travel editions do I find that, in the case of an in-thation to supper "after the operate over, the correct thing lets turn down the corner of a programme, and in pencil spid down the following words: The sub-mot for foregoing to by-by!" and yet I hear this is the right